

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 262

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 25th st., between 5th and 6th ave.—
LEAH.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-
fourth street.—DIEZEL.FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street, Sixth and
Seventh avenues.—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—FOMOSA; OR, THE
RAILROAD TO RICH.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE JEWESS.—THE
LION.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
22d street.—FATIE.WAVELEY THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—A GRAND
VALENTINE ENTERTAINMENT.OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and
Broadway.—AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CIRCUS.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE QUEEN OF
HEARTS.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street.—HERMANN, THE
PRESIDENTIAL.GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—
GERMAN OPERA LEA JUVIE.MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.—FAMILY JARS.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—RIP VAN
WINKLE.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and
59th sts.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.TONY PATTON'S OPERA HOUSE, 22 Bowery.—COMO
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 55 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
st.—BOYLE'S MINSTRELS.—NEGRO ENTERTAINERS, &c.BOYLE'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—BOYLE'S
MINSTRELS.—THE COAL HEAVY'S REVENGE, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 620
Broadway.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, September 19, 1869.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers
for one dollar a month.The postage being only thirty-five cents a
quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement
can receive the HERALD at the same price it is
furnished in the city.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.
BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSDEALERS will in
future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE
OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street,
Brooklyn.ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS and all
letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be
received as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Cable telegrams are dated September 18.
The Spaniards remained intensely excited on the
subject of Cuba and the American notes presented
by General Sickles. The English press canvassed
the Cuban subject in a careful analysis of the case
from different points of view. The writers gener-
ally regard the situation as critical; but express the
opinion that Spain must eventually give up the island.
The Master of the English Mint is dead. The last
descendant of William Penn died in England. A
serious riot occurred in Londonderry, Ireland, be-
tween dock porters on a strike and green hands
wanting to work. It was subdued only by a charge
of military on the combatants.By mail from Europe we have our special cor-
respondence and newspaper reports in very interest-
ing detail of our cable telegrams to the 7th of Sep-
tember.The Stowe-Bryon controversy engaged the at-
tention of the London press, from which we publish
an interesting letter by the late Lady Byron, with other
matter, relative to the subject of the accusation and
defence of Lord Byron.

Cuba.

The schooner S. C. Dyer, from New York for Texas,
which put into Matanzas in distress and was detained
as a filibustering craft, has been released at the de-
mand of the American Consul.The alleged filibusters captured off New Bedford
have all been tried by the United States Commis-
sioner and discharged. A large iron-clad, carrying
eighteen steel guns and crowded with men, in com-
pany with a large schooner, has been lying to recent-
ly about two miles from Gay's Head, off the Massa-
chusetts coast. Both vessels are supposed to be
Cuban filibusters.

Mexico.

Dates from the City of Mexico have been received
to the 12th inst. A new Cabinet is to be formed by
Juarez. Three of the conspirators recently tried
were sentenced to be shot and six to ten years' im-
prisonment. The railroad from Mexico to Prosa
has been completed. The country generally is more
tranquil than usual.

Miscellaneous.

The President yesterday assisted the good citizens
of Washington, Pa., to lay the corner stone of the
Town Hall and afterwards received them in the old
court room. He will leave for Washington on
Wednesday.In the trial of Shureman, in the Criminal Court at
Washington yesterday, for abstracting unsigned
bank notes from the Treasury Department, his coun-
sel moved for his discharge on the ground that the
indictment was defective. The Judge said he would
render a decision on Monday.Judge Dent opened the political campaign in
Mississippi yesterday by a stump speech at Corinth.
The New Dominion is making overtures to the
Frogue Indians to emigrate to the Ottawa river,
and a grand council of the tribe is to be held on Fri-
day to confer on the subject.Two officers of the branch of the Montreal Bank
at Quebec, it is said, have absconded with about
\$150,000 of the bank's funds.A young man deliberately jumped over Niagara
falls from the Canada side yesterday morning and
was killed.Ex-President Millard Fillmore is to preside at the
opening of the National Commercial Convention at
Louisville.A fight recently occurred on Snake Hill reser-
vation, between some soldiers and Sioux Indians, in
which the former had two men killed and the latter
two men wounded.

The City.

The Mrs. Ann McCaffrey, who was reported to
have been murdered in Cherry street, and whose
body was, as it were, identified by her twodaughters, turned up alive yesterday, and paid her
promised visit to her daughters alive and well.
Quite an imposing funeral was given by the mis-
taken daughter to her supposed remains, and a bill of
\$200 for undertaker's services is in dispute in conse-
quence."Scott's Kate," one of the lowest women of the
Eighty precinct, was found dead in the basement of
No. 20 Grand street yesterday afternoon, having
been lying there for twenty hours before information
was given to the police. Marks of violence, it is
said, were found on her wrists and ankles, and
John—, the man in whose place she died, having
refused to give the police any information about her
death, was arrested and committed.Johanna Collins and her daughter Mary, of Mar-
shall street, Brooklyn, were both sentenced to the
State Prison yesterday for two years each for an
assault and battery.The stock market yesterday underwent an entire
change, and became active and strong. Gold was
quiet at 136½ a 136½.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Sir Patrick Keith Murray, of Scotland, and E. T.
Anny, of the United States Navy, are at the Bre-
voort House.Ex-Congressman J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany; N. G.
Ordway, of New Hampshire; S. F. McCarthy, C. A.
Cheatham and W. H. Brimmon, of South Carolina, are
at the Astor House.Count J. M. Rodriguez, of Havana, is at the St.
Charles Hotel.Captain E. R. Stewart, of the United States Army,
and Professor Thorpe, of St. Louis, are at the St.
John Hotel.G. Mornum, of Mississippi; W. A. Lator, of
Texas; J. W. Stevens, of San Francisco, and J. S.
Young, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.Captain V. Boudiakofsky, of the Russian Army;
Colonel Hildt, and Major F. A. Mahan, of West Point,
and L. A. Rucker, of New York, are at the Hoffman
House.Governor Holden, Colonel Cadron, Captain Young
and Dr. Grissam, of North Carolina; Denckla, of Arkan-
sas; Colonel S. L. Fremont, of Wilmington, are at
the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Prominent Departures.

General Sheldon and J. W. Horne, for Washing-
ton; John S. Eldridge, for Boston; N. S. Finney, for
Georgia, and Charles Sherrill, for Washington.

The Approaching Grand Catholic Council.

Our letters from Rome and from other
European centres touching the grand Council
to be held in St. Peter's, in December, have
for the last two or three weeks been more than
usually interesting. A particular section of
that grand Christian temple has been set apart
for the meeting, and everything is being done
to make the place worthy of the great occa-
sion. The rumor in circulation some weeks
ago to the effect that, in consequence of differ-
ing sentiments between the Church dignitaries
and the temporal chiefs of the various Catho-
lic States, the idea of a Council had for the
present been abandoned, has been proved to be
without foundation. From all the ends of
the earth Roman Catholic bishops have begun
to wend their way to the shrine of St. Peter,
the centre of Catholic Christendom. It is
calculated that not fewer than one thousand
titled representatives of the Church will be
present to claim seats on the 8th of
December, the day fixed for the opening of the
Council. St. Peter's on the occasion will put
on its best attire. The magnificent ceremonies
of the Church will captivate eye and ear and
touch many hearts. It will be a great day in
Rome—a true "Roman holiday;" such a
holiday has not been witnessed in many
centuries, and which to every historical stu-
dent who takes part in it will call up scenes
inseparably associated with the days of Rome's
greatest splendor. There will be no Pompey,
no Caesar, no Anthony seen marching to the
Capitol in triumph; but the spectacle will be
grander and more attractive than any Roman
triumph in the ancient sense—suggestive of
higher and nobler thoughts, and inspiring a
sweeter and holier joy.It is our conviction, however, that the open-
ing will be the best of the Council. The
spectacular demonstration will be confined to
the first day. When the show is over
and the ecclesiastical dignitaries sit down
to the work prescribed for them the
excitement will be over. The proceedings
will be conducted with closed doors. The de-
bates, if there be any debates, will be carried
on in bad Latin. The stenographic reporters
who are being specially trained for the work
will report, not to the public, through the news-
papers, but to the Council itself. It promises
to be a stupid, old-fashioned medieval kind
of thing which will do the world no harm and
which will certainly do it no good. It was
customary on the occasion of former councils
of the kind for the Catholic monarchs to be
represented by certain great civil function-
aries. At this approaching Council of the
Vatican all such representatives will be con-
spicuous by their absence. The princes of the
Holy Roman empire will be nowhere. Austria,
France, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden,
Italy have each refused to regard the Council
in any other light than that of an ecclesiasti-
cal assembly, and, of course, have re-
fused to lend it any of that *clat* which
would result from the presence of great
State officials. What course Spain and
Portugal may follow we know not;
but with these two exceptions it
is already certain that no Catholic
State or Catholic ruler will be formally repre-
sented. The Protestant Powers will, of course,
take no part in it. Greece will follow the
example of Russia, although the Greek govern-
ment is not likely to go quite so far as to for-
bid the Catholic bishops from attending the
Council if they feel so disposed. In positively
instructing the Catholic bishops not to attend
the Council Russia has proved that she still
adheres to her hereditary policy; but most
men will be of opinion that the policy is un-
necessarily severe and altogether unworthy of a
great Power in this advanced and enlightened
age. We have not heard that any prelate of
the Greek Church intends to be present; nor,
with the single exception of Dr. John Cum-
mings, of London, of "Millennium" and "Tribu-
lation" fame, are we aware that any prominent
Protestant divine has expressed a desire to
take part in the discussions of the Council.
Dr. Cummings has written to the Pope stating
the conditions on which he is willing to accept
his invitation. The Holy Father has not yet
replied, but some of the Pope's friends
in London have written to the doctor
rather discouragingly. We are sorry that the
Convent Garden divine has been left so much
alone. Had he been joined by such men as
Spurgeon and Henry Ward Beecher and
Charles B. Smyth he might have had greater
success. It must, however, be consoling to
one and all of those gentlemen to reflect that
the Vatican ecclesiastics, not they, will be the
losers.

What does the Council mean to do? Dur-

ing the last twelve months this question has
often been asked, and it has often been
answered to but little purpose. It is evidently
the intention of the promoters of the Council
to keep the programme as much a secret as
possible. Wisely or unwisely, we say not
which, the Catholic Church makes it a special
point at all times and everywhere to keep its
own counsel. In spite, however, of all the
caution which has been manifested in this mat-
ter, facts have oozed out and have so accumu-
lated that it cannot any longer be said that the
world is ignorant of the programme of the
approaching assembly. What with the able
papers which have recently appeared in the
Allgemeine Zeitung, from the pen of
Dr. Dollinger, the counsellor of Prince
Hohenlohe of Bavaria, and one of the very first
Catholic divines in Germany, and from the
replies which have been made to those papers
in the Pope's acknowledged organ, the *Civiltà
Cattolica*, it is no longer doubtful that the
Syllabus which startled the world in 1864 by its
medieval sentiment and its wholesale
denunciations of modern progress is the real
basis on which the Council has been convened,
and according to which its proceedings will
be regulated. The bishops, in fact, are already
compromised by their acceptance of the
Syllabus. They are still further compromised
by offering no objection to the letters convening
the Council. The Jesuits are clearly masters
of the situation. Plus the Ninth is their tool,
and the proceedings of the solemn farce will
be manipulated to suit their purposes. To a
dead certainty the Council will be asked to
condemn whatever is not in or of the Catholic
Church, and to pronounce a solemn anathema
on all that which we call modern progress
and the spirit of the age. We have no right
to say that the members of the Council will
refuse to do either the one or the other. It is
no longer doubted that the Council will be
asked to declare that the infallibility which
hitherto has been supposed
to belong only to the Church
in Council is an attribute henceforward of the
Pope himself. It is generally understood that
this motion is to be made by Dr. Manning, the
Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. It is
not expected that any opposition will be
offered. This point carried, no future Council
of the Church will be necessary. The best
informed Catholics admit that the Bodily As-
sumption, as well as the Immaculate Concep-
tion of the Virgin, is to receive the sanction
of the Council, and that both are to be pro-
claimed doctrines of the Holy Catholic
Church. It will not at all surprise us if all
this is done within the space of three weeks.
Good care will be taken that the Council of the
Vatican will not, like the Council of Trent, sit
for eighteen years and divide its glory or its
shame between two successive Popes. If
these forecastings be justified by actual facts
the Catholic Church will have lost an oppor-
tunity the like of which may never again pre-
sent itself, and many of its warmest friends
and most devoted adherents will blush for
shame. If it is not yet too late let us hope for
better things. On every Church, on every
form of religion which hinders, not helps,
human progress, which checks, not responds
to, the high aspirations of the human soul,
doom is written. With the wreck and ruin
of such institutions the past is thickly strewn.
It will be wise in time.

Workingmen in Politics.

The Workingmen's Union appears, by its
proceedings at the last meeting, to be trenching
on doubtful ground, when its leading members
advocate the establishment of an exclusively
political party. They ought to know that the
rights of the workingmen would be placed in
dangerous hands if they fell into the vortex of
political rings. There can be no doubt that
the working classes have rights and interests
which they are bound to protect, and which
they have a right to protect by all wise and
proper means. Yet we can hardly see that
the exercise of their force in the creation of a
distinct political party, with a view to control
the elections for Congress, the Legislature and
other public offices, as the resolutions and
proceedings of the late convention indi-
cate, would be attended with beneficial re-
sults to the mass of the workingmen. The
workingmen have as much voice as any other
class of citizens in the election of representa-
tives officials. Indeed, they form the mass of
those who exercise the franchise at all our
elections. And while no one will dispute their
right to form a new political organization,
based solely upon the interests of the working
classes, if they so choose, one might question
the prudence of such an undertaking, in view
of the fact that the organization would be very
likely to be used by a few of its leaders for
personal objects, and, indeed, for the matter
of that, would stand a fair chance of being
gobbled up, bought over and absorbed by po-
litical organizations which have already learned
by long and keen experience how to use just
such a machine as the workingmen propose to
furnish.The history of workingmen's unions has
been a curious and instructive one. We find,
upon studying it, that so long as the leading
minds have kept themselves within the legiti-
mate limits and scope of their purposes they
have effected a good deal towards preserving
the integrity of labor and protecting it from
the possible usurpations of capital. While it
is more or less of a delusion to suppose that
labor and capital are necessarily antagonistic,
yet labor, nevertheless, is sensitive upon that
question, and hedges itself round with trades'
unions and workmen's societies. These
organizations, when wisely directed in the in-
terest of the workingman, can do no harm.
They create an individuality and an inde-
pendence which make men feel better and
stronger; but if they be delivelled out into
mere political party machines it is very ques-
tionable whether all their legitimate forces will
not be vainly expended. The best thing for
the workingmen to do, then, is to stick to the
protection of their own interests and to shun
politics and demagogism.THE GOVERNMENT CATECHISM.—The lady
clerks of the Treasury Department, it appears,
are provoked at that question of "What is
your age?" in the new government Catechism.
No wonder. The question is impertinent, and
if a Secretary of the Treasury had a spark
of gallantry or any consideration for women's
rights he would strike this outrageous ques-
tion out of the catechism.

General Grant—A Return to Business.

General Grant has been enjoying a good
summer vacation. He has been to the Rip
Rap, the favorite seaside resort of Old
Hickory; he has dropped in at Old Point
Comfort (Fortress Monroe), a great resort of
the Southern tobacco and cotton aristocracy in
"the good old times" of the divinity of
negro slavery; he has had a real good time
among our fashionable moths and butterflies at
Long Branch; he was the lion of Gilmore's
grand panjandrum of the Boston Tommy Dodd
Peace Jubilee; he has pretty thoroughly done
the drives, the Park and the institutions of
New York; he has enjoyed the summer attrac-
tions of West Point and of Saratoga and New-
port and the White Mountains; he has been
making a pretty extensive detour of Pennsylv-
vania, from the Delaware to the Ohio river,
and in all these excursions he has been wel-
comed and fêted and treated with manifesta-
tions of the largest hospitality, respect, admi-
ration and public confidence. He has also
learned much of the prevailing opinions and
wishes and the great interests of the people;
for he has freely mingled with men of all
parties, creeds, classes and races, although he
has made no political speeches and has
avoided as far as possible anything like
parade or display.Now we are informed, from the pretty little
village of Washington, in Western Pennsylv-
vania, that as the repairs which have been
going on all this time in the White House are
finished, and that as we are near the time of
the "first frost," which extinguishes the ma-
laria of the sickly Potomac, the President
expects to leave his present quarters on
Wednesday next for Wheeling, W. Va., and
will there take the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-
road over the Alleghenies direct for the
national capital, where he expects to arrive on
Thursday; that this will complete his round
of summer recreations, and that thenceforward
he calculates to be at his official post of duty
till the reassembling of Congress in December,
and thence till the adjournment again in the
summer.We are gratified with this intelligence, for
while we fully believe in the expediency and
wisdom of these summer reconnaissances in an
important section of the Union comparatively
new to General Grant, we also think that the
time has at length come which demands his
presence in Washington. We are strongly
inclined to the opinion, too, that it will not be
long after his return before we shall hear of
some Cabinet council and decision on the
Cuban question which will electrify the
country, because we think that General Grant
has seen enough and heard enough of public
opinion to be fully convinced that speedy
action and decisive action is his policy in
regard to Cuba.

The Other Birds on the Wing.

Following the President's example, the
Vice President, the members of the Cabinet
and of both houses, by detachments and in-
dividuals, have been extensively on the wing
since the last adjournment of Congress. The
Vice President, with his charming bride, has
been doing the "four across the Continent,"
from the valley of the Connecticut to Califor-
nia's matchless valley, domes, cliffs and water-
falls of the Yosemite, and this "happy pair"
have hardly yet turned their faces eastward.
Various committees of Congress have been in-
specting the government establishments on the
Pacific and Atlantic coasts and along the great
lakes. Some members of both houses have
run over to Europe, and others have been
scouting about at the springs and seaside res-
orts of our Northern Atlantic States; others
have been exploring the newly discovered
wonders of the great West; but very few of
our federal officials, except those on Southern
duty, have devoted any portion of the past
summer to explorations in the South.The idea, no doubt, has prevailed that the
South has not yet sufficiently cooled down from
the fiery deluge of the war to be attractive
for summer pleasure. This is to be regretted;
but still we dare say that with the reassembling
of Congress, the two houses, President and
Cabinet, from actual observations during the
recess, will be better posted for business than
any Cabinet or Congress since the terrific
continental revolution of 1861.SPAIN'S ANSWER.—Spain is making great
poth and parade of her purpose to continue
the struggle in Cuba, and that in the bloodiest
style; and as our government cannot suppose
that it is all mere demonstration it must take
her at her word. It must recognize Cuba or
put the country before the world as an empty
booster. We told Spain she had better make
fair terms with the Cubans. Europe has
recognized that the alternative of that hint
was, if you do not make such terms we will
declare her a belligerent Power. What is
Spain's answer? That she means to continue
the war, and she prepares troops and ships.
Thus she defies us to do what we dare. What
dare we do? This is the latest conundrum—
respectfully referred to Mr. Fish.RETROGATE RAILROAD COMPANIES.—All rail-
road companies are reticent when any terrible
disaster, involving serious loss of life or
dangerous mutilation, occurs. In the late cata-
strophe which happened on the Central road at
Lyons, where a fearful collision occurred, dis-
abling every passenger coach and injuring
many of the employes and passengers, "it
was impossible to procure the names of the in-
jured parties," says the report, "because the
railroad authorities are reticent on the sub-
ject." There ought to be some way to make
the railroad authorities open their mouths
upon shocking occasions like this. It is the
invariable rule with railroad companies to
refuse any information when an accident hap-
pens, and to hush the matter up—we fear, too,
in many cases, with the connivance of coroners
and juries.AN AMERICAN CLERGYMAN IN THE GAMBLING
PALACE IN BADEN-BADEN.—We publish an
interesting account of a recent visit to the
gambling place at Baden-Baden, the grand
fashionable watering place—the Saratoga of
Germany, made by an American clergyman of
Albany of good repute and careful observa-
tion. He describes the allurements of this
fascinating resort in a graphic manner, suffi-
ciently so, we should judge, to induce all the
gospel valetudinarians who are permitted by
their congregations to visit Europe for the
benefit of their health to look in at the marvels
there to be witnessed—just as many of ourclergymen have been influenced to attend
"Black Crook" performances for the purpose
of seeing what devilry Satan is getting up to
demoralize the world. Why cannot our Al-
bany divine visit other places in Europe of
equal celebrity and morality with the gam-
bling *salon* in Baden-Baden and give the pub-
lic the results of his experience?

A Musical and Theatrical Reaction.

The promise of a singer like Carlotta
Patti has refreshment in it for the jaded hopes
and often disappointed tastes of our amuse-
ment-ridden people; and with such a promise
before us it may not be premature to indulge
the thought that there is a turn of the tide—
that the meretricious has had its little day
among us, and that we are to be indulged
with a revival of the genuine in art, especially
in musical art. We are the more tempted to
believe this because it is so evidently time for
our turn. What years we have had of the
torture of taste! "What wonderful inven-
tions we have seen! Signs of true genius
and of empty pockets." Signs as well
of an utter want of conscience on the
part of those who cater to the public need
of recreation—of an utter want and absence,
indeed, of everything save a desperate deter-
mination to make money. It is because the
strictly commercial spirit has come to reign in
the theatre that the true spirit of art has
departed from it. No two things in the earth
or the waters under the earth are so absolutely
irreconcilable as these. No great dramatic
poet ever got fair pay for the paper on which
his plays were written; but Mr. Boucicault
will probably make ten thousand dollars by
"Formosa." Therefore, says the logic of the
theatre, as the theatre is now managed, "For-
mosa" is better than all the dramas of all the
great poets put together. Plays are presented
on this principle only, and even music does
not inspire certain of its votaries with any
higher thought. It seems well nigh forgotten
that the theatre was ever a temple—that
scholars, lettered men and gentlemen were
proud of the honors they won there. It is a
shop at which entertainment is sold with no
thought beyond the price.We had at one time a fair prospect that that
noble amusement, the Italian Opera, would
become domesticated here. It is one adapted
to the character of our people, as it ministers
to the love of the grand and the beautiful and
stirs so profoundly every emotion of the soul.
Although strictly devoted to commercial ideas
while in the shop none can accept with such
simple and generous enthusiasm the appeal of
art in its grandest phases as the American;
and it would astonish those who have given
the subject no attention to learn how the
instruction of the lyrical drama was spread
among the masses during the years in which it
flourished among us. But it fell into unworthy
hands. It was degraded to the poor office of
stamping two hundred and ninety noodles as
the world of fashion, and so was conducted to
the sausage-making principle, with some very
little pieces of fat to flavor a world of lean.
It lingered through several years of that sort
of management and died, and its ghost has
been heard of wandering in the Western cities.
Its successor, the *opéra bouffe*, was taken as
a sort of champagne cocktail, delicate and re-
freshing to the debauched fancy and very plea-
sant to all other fancy, as a sort of stolen life,
a little sip of interdicted delight. *Opéra
bouffe* was wicked, but French, and the young
ladies went, just as when they are in Paris
they go to the Mabille, though they would not
venture a visit to establishments of the same
class at home. It was also part of the excite-
ment of the whirl of improprieties that reduced
the theatrical stage to two points—the naked
female form as an appeal to the eye, and
Mother Goose for literary furniture. But we
have, as we say, the apparent promise that we
have got through with all that. There are
evidences that managers have to try other
terms now, and the best of all is the promise
to our public of Carlotta Patti, a singer of
such capability and culture that the grandest
names of musical history scarcely present her
superior. With such a voice to tune the
public ear mediocrity in music must stand
aside; and the public that has good music will
not accept debasing spectacles.NAPOLEON'S EXPERIENCE.—Napoleon utters
a wise word of warning to Prim in his coun-
cil to avoid collision with the United States. He,
despite previous Spanish ownership, can see
no essential difference between Cuba and
Mexico, and thus views the situation much
more clearly than it is seen from Washington.
If France, with all her power, hustled out so
readily when our country had just come
through a terrible war, how shall Spain stand
before us when we are masters of our whole
strength?

Anna Dickinson on the Mormons—The Women's Rights Women.

Anna has been out among the Mormons.
Only a little while ago this lady, in common
with many others, was a mere everyday pedler
of trash about the oppressions that women
suffer here in this social paradise of women,
where the sex is emancipated from every dis-
ability and fairly delivelled in fact as well as fancy.
But Anna has become another sort of creature,
for suddenly she has found a legitimate and
proper object of agitation and denunciation in
her favorite style. No doubt the object was
easy to find so far as the knowledge went; but
it was still not an easy journey to go and see
it. Certainly not easy enough to tempt the
language-loving ladies who dawdle round from
town to town holding conventions and agitat-
ing the woman question. Anna has taken
hold upon the great woman question of the
age, the gigantic disgrace and evil of our
time, and this entitles her to rank as an
earnest reformer of the first order.Anna travelled, it will be remembered, with
Congressmen, and she gives an interesting ac-
count of the views of these gentlemen. We
trust it is known and noted in their several
districts exactly who these gentlemen were that
made their summer trip across the Conti-
nent by way of Salt Lake, and we hope it is
noted in their social circles as well as else-
where that they all believe in and uphold
polygamy. No doubt they would like to ex-
tend its agreeable influences. Their wives, of
course, are aware of this, and the wives of
their constituents ought to be. Anna should
especially direct her efforts to wake them up,
and thus make the first demonstration of a
grand anti-Mormon campaign. All otherrights of women are pitiful beside the grand,
vital, indefeasible right of every woman to
have a husband; and Anna, in striking a blow
for the Mormon women suffering a deprivation
of this right—in enforcing the attention of the
world to those poor creatures forced to divide
a husband between forty of them—stands at
once a head and shoulders above all the other
agitators.

Tammany and the Germans.

There is very considerable flutter in the
Tammany dovecot just now. We are on the
eve of one of the most exciting local political
campaigns ever held in this city. The ques-
tions involved present serious difficulties to the
leaders of the great democratic party, and
naturally in these difficulties may be seen the
opportunity for their political opponents to
strike a blow against them, or to others dis-
affected within its ranks to make demands for
higher recognition for services rendered. The
republican party of this city has scarcely a
kick left in it, but the German body are up
and doing and kicking in the traces, and are
likely to bring things to smash if they are not
paid immediate attention to. Tammany, who,
through the disgust felt for the Excise law
among the Teutons, has got almost complete
possession of the political machine, wants to
know what is the matter. The answer is, we
want more offices. That Belmont-Tweed
dodge by which you tried to get up an
excitement is nothing to us. It was a weak
invention of your friends, our Irish fellow
citizens, to throw dust in our eyes. Belmont
may go to Belgium, or worse, for all we care.
The dust we want must be of better stuff
than that. This is about the language of the
irate Teutons of the city. They are, in fact,
on a political strike for higher pay and better
offices. The dissatisfaction which has brought
things to this crisis has been long felt, but
heretofore the Germans were too evenly di-
vided politically to be able to give any great
preponderance to the office-controlling party in
the city. The Excise law has altered this. The
Germans of late have, to a great extent, changed
front. Large numbers have seceded from the
republican and joined the democratic party, and
from that party they now demand, in consid-
eration of their political influence, a fair share
of the spoils of the municipal government.